FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HOXHA GREETS GERMAN MARXISTS ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY

AU092010Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) in the name of the AWP Central Committee:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) and of its congress, the AWP Central Committee conveys revolutionary greetings in the name of all Albanian communists and wishes the congress delegates and all German Marxist-Leninist militants great successes in their work and victories in their revolutionary struggle.

The 31st of December 1968, the day of the founding of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) constitutes an outstanding event for the German proletariat and working people. The party's founding was the result of the class struggle of the working class and its continual efforts, and those of the revolutionary German working people, for freedom, democracy and socialism. The Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) is the legatee and worthy successor of the glorious revolutionary traditions of the German proletariat and its most distinguished representatives. This is why it has entered in the hearts and minds of all genuine German patriots whose struggle, headed by the working class, for the triumph of socialism and the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat has continually grown and expanded, particularly during the past 10 years. We rejoice in and are inspired by the fact that our German Marxist-Leninist comrades are going to this jubilee and to their party congress with a rich balance of revolutionary struggle and important victories in the international as well as the domestic field.

In this situation of great clashes and confrontations, the sister Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) has made and continues to make a valuable contribution through its struggle as the vanguard of the German proletariat against the imperialist German bourgeoisie and international imperialism, against German social fascism and Soviet social imperialism, as well as against modern revisionism in general and reaction throughout the world. This constitutes a victory not only for yourselves, but also for the international Marxist-Leninist movement. Your party's struggle for the triumph of the socialist revolution in the whole of Germany and for a united, independent and socialist Germany enjoys and will enjoy the total support of the German workers and of all Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries and of all revolutionary people in the world. It also enjoys the ardent support of the AWP and of the Albanian people.

We express the conviction that your present congress will defend, develop and further promote your party's Marxist-Leninist line, that it will open up the road and new prospects to the working class and that it will further raise the invincible banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. It will thus mark a new phase in the struggle against modern revisionism in general and against Soviet revisionism and Chinese revisionism in particular, thus securing a new and important victory of theoretical and practical importance for the revolution and socialism in Germany. The activity carried out during the 10 years of the life of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) constitutes a sound and firm foundation for even greater successes in the future, as well as for great victories in the common cause of the revolution and socialism in the world.

May the bonds of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the AWP and the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) grow stronger and develop further on the basis of Marxist-Leninist ideals and proletarian internationalism. We wish you further successes, dear comrades, on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Germany (Marxist-Leninist) and your present congress. Glory to triumphant Marxism-Leninism!

ATA COMMENTS ON DENG XIAOPING PRESS CONFERENCE

LD091056Y Tirana ATA in English 0921 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 9 Jan, ATA--While much clamour continues to be raised in the Chinese and U.S. press on the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the USA and China, the top representatives of the Chinese revisionists are making haste one after another to make statements after statements on their readiness and aims to unite as close as possible with U.S. imperialism. Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] organised a pompous press conference in Beijing [Peking] recently with 27 U.S. journalists, who were invited in China precisely to advertise establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Answering the questions of the journalists, Deng Xiaoping praised the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and the USA, which, according to him, "opens broad perspectives for friendly exchanges between the two countries in various spheres". He once more stressed the readiness to open as broadly as possible the doors of the country to [words indistinct] of the foreign monopoly capital and mainly the U.S. one, admitting that China will receive loans, credits, etc. He also expressed the aims of Beijing to purchase any kind of weapons from the U.S. imperialists. The Chinese top official exploited this case, too, to reiterate that China sees in the U.S. imperialists its main partner to realise its ambitious imperialist aims. And this partnership is extended not only in the economic and military problems, but as Deng Xiaoping reiterated "there are many things in common between China and the USA on the problems of the global strategy and the political problems". These constant praises concerning the close ties of the Chinese social imperialists with the U.S. imperialists precede the visit Deng Xiaoping has planned to pay to Washington by the end of this month. Concerning this, he stresses that "my journey in the USA is something I have been longing for many years now," that the aim of my trip is "to learn in that country and to exchange [word indistinct] with the U.S. statesmen. Therefore, I will go there with great pleasure". All these statements of the representative of Chinese social imperialism are an expression of the road on which China has embarked to become an imperialist superpower with the material and military aid and the political support of the big world monopoly capital, mainly of the U.S. imperialists. The [words indistinct] which the revisionist leadership of Beijing is striving to further strengthen the alliance with Washington and the other imperialist powers clearly testifies to the real danger the reactionary policy of Chinese social imperialists, just as that of the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, presents for the peoples of the world today.

ITALIAN TRADE DELEGATION RECEIVED BY CARCANI, DEPARTS

AU092025Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Adil Carcani, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today the government trade delegation of the Italian Republic led by Minister of Foreign Trade Rinaldo Ossola. The reception was attended by Minister of Internal Trade Viktor Nushi and Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi. The delegation was also accompanied by Giovanni Paolo Tozzoli, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Italy in our country. The Italian government trade delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Rinaldo Ossola left Albania today. The delegation was seen off by Minister of Internal Trade Viktor Nushi, Deputy Minister of Communications Qirjako Kamenica, Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Foreign Ministry, and others. Giovanni Paolo Tozzoli, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Italy in our country, was also present, together with other embassy officials. This morning the Italian delegation visited the Enver Hoxha automobile and tractor combine and the Stalin textile combine. It was accompanied during these visits by Minister of Internal Trade Viktor Nushi.

ZHIVKOV GREETS VICTORY, RECOGNIZES NEW CAMBODIAN REGIME

AU091900Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 9 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jan, BTA--The chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, sent a greetings telegram to the chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, Mr Heng Samrin, on the occasion of the victory of the revolutionary forces of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and the establishment of the People's Revolutionary Front of Kampuchea.

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria, loyal to the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs and cooperation between the peoples, recognizes the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. This country is willing to develop friendly relations with Kampuchea for the good of the two countries and peoples, in the interests of world peace and international cooperation," reads the telegram.

Kubadinski Greets Samrin

AU092016Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 9 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, has sent a greeting message to Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. The message expresses confidence that the historic victory of the Kampuchean people will make a significant contribution to strengthening peace, security, and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the entire world.

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW GREEK AMBASSADOR

LD092134Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jan, BTA--"I should like above all to lay stress on the positive development of relations between Bulgaria and Greece which have become friendly and to which we attach particular importance", declared here today the chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, at the ceremony at which the newly appointed ambassador of Greece, Mr Antoine Nomikos, presented his credentials. In his speech Mr Zhivkov emphasized the existing mutual trust between the two neighbouring peoples, their desire to promote useful and mutually advantageous cooperation in all fields. The chairman of the State Council expressed the optimism of the Bulgarian side about the future development of Bulgaro-Greek relations which are based on good will, realism and a striving for friendship. "This is also in the spirit of the consistent policy of friendship, trust, goodneighborliness and mutual respect between the peoples and states on the Balkan Peninsula, pursued by Bulgaria's Government", Mr Zhivkov stressed. The chairman of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, thanked for the message sent through the ambassador by the prime minister of Greece, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis.

"The prime minister of Greece, Mr Konstandinos Karamanlis, has empowered me to convey to you his extreme satisfaction with the development of our relations which we have raised to the level of a model in the region of the Balkans, an example which deserves to be followed", Mr Antoine Nomikos declared.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW TOGOLESE AMBASSADOR

LD092138Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jan, BTA--The chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today received the newly appointed ambassador of Togo, Mr Foli Agbenozan Tettekpoe, who presented his credentials.

In his speech Mr Zhivkov expressed Bulgaria's willingness to promote bilateral relations and expand economic cooperation. "In our view", Mr Zhivkov elaborated, "there exist definite opportunities for its deepening on the basis of non-interference in internal affairs, on the observance of sovereignty and mutual benefit." Mr Foli Agbenozan Tettekpoe, who is the first ambassador of Togo to Bulgaria, expressed the wish of his government to develop and expand its relations with Bulgaria and to deepen cooperation in all spheres of life.

ZHIVKOV GIVES 'DETAILED' REPORT ON 1979-80 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

AU0910501 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 9 Jan 79 AU

[Text] A national conference of the party, state and socioeconomic aktiv was held at the Georgi Kirkhov Hall in Sofia today. Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, read a detailed report on the upcoming tasks connected with the organization of labor regarding the fulfillment of the 1979-1980 plan on the socioeconomic development of the country.

TRADE EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH PEPSICO INTERNATIONAL SIGNED

AU0915151 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 9 Jan 79 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, 9 Jan, BTA--An agreement, which regulates business relations between Pepsico International of the USA and Bulgarian foreign trade organizations, was signed here today. Under this document Pepsi Cola will be imported into Bulgaria. At first two installations will be built for its bottling in Stara Zagora and Turgovishte.

In its turn the American company will buy from its Bulgarian partners wines of various brands for the USA and Britain, as well as confectionery, glass packing, electric and internal combustion engine trucks. There are prospects for the conclusion of deals for the building in Bulgaria of ten restaurants of the "Pizza Hut" type and for the supply of American tennis gear.

"The agreement concluded is very advantageous for Bulgaria because it makes it possible for us to sell to Pepsico International goods worth twice as much as the cost of the Pepsi Cola imported. In the not distant future we hope to change this ratio to 1:5, since our trade possibilities have increased extremely", Mr Krasimir Kotev, director general of the Tekhnika foreign trade corporation for the purchase and sale of licenses, know-how and industrial models, told journalists. He signed the document on the Bulgarian side.

PARTY DAILY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF MARCH LOCAL ELECTION

AU1011241 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[Excerpts] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has fixed the elections for okrug, municipal and rayon people's councils, for mayors and people's councillors in the mayor's offices for 25 March 1979. Our sociopolitical life is facing a great event which, in its very essence, represents a brilliant demonstration of socialist democracy in our country, a demonstration of the people's sovereign will.

In creating the conurbation systems, the municipalities of a new type, and the mayor's offices, as a new executive-administrative organ, the place and role of people's councils in our country's social administration are being raised to a new stage of development, are developing and asserting the real rights and freedoms of the citizens.

The municipal people's councils of the conurbation systems that are going to be elected will enjoy considerably more extensive rights than the previously existing town and municipal people's councils. They will have a considerably larger personnel, since the norms of representation set by the law on people's councils provide for the minimum number of councillors to increase from 30 to 50 people and the greatest number--from 120 to 150 councillors. The people's councils are now assuming more important duties as regards the coordination of state and local interests, as regards branch and territorial planning, as well as in connection with the comprehensive development of the administrative-territorial unit.

The election of mayors, which will be done directly by the people on the basis of general, equal and direct voting by secret ballot, actually represents an expansion of the election system. It is the first time in our country that an official in the system of the executive-administrative apparatus is being directly elected by the people.

All these things enhance the importance of the forthcoming elections. The great tasks and high degree of responsibility assigned to the people's councils as organs of local state power and of the people's self-administration, demand a higher criterion in discussing and proposing candidates for the councillors' elections. People with high-minded professional qualities who selflessly and honestly devote their efforts, knowledge and experience to the people's benefit must be elected to the people's councils, so that the party and state policy may be implemented into practical deeds. In this important political campaign, the preparations for the elections are headed by the party committee and organizations. The communists' direct leadership over the election campaign, and active participation in proposing and discussing the candidates, will have a decisive impact upon the selection of the people who will be sent to work in the people's councils. It will decisively influence the successful accomplishment of tasks and the further expansion and consolidation of the people's councils within the social administration system.

The Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian Trade Unions, and the Komsomol are also facing highly responsible tasks in the election campaign. Their joint work with the people's councils has always produced excellent results and will continue to do so. It has already become a tradition for elections in our socialist state to be regarded as a triumph of socialist democracy and as a demonstration of the party's and people's unity.

BTA REPORTS PLENARY SESSION OF TU CENTRAL COUNCIL

LD092146Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, 9 Jan, BTA--Some 1,100 million leva national income over the state plan in the last two years of the 7th five-year period--this is the high target the Bulgarian trade unions have set themselves. The decision was taken today at the 8th plenary session of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, held in Sofia. The main report at the session, read by Mr Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, examined the tasks of the trade unions in response to the appeal of the CC of the BCP to the Bulgarian people for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the country's socio-economic development in 1979 and 1980. The principal roads of producing this additional national income are high discipline--labour and technological, steady production, raising its efficiency and saving raw and other materials.

The Bulgarian working people are taking an active part not only in the fulfillment but also in drawing up the plans of enterprises, departments and corporations. In the working out of the plan for the last two years of the five-year period, over 450,000 proposals were received from individual workers, specialists and whole workforces. A major contribution will be made also by innovators: The expected economic effect of their activities in 1979 and 1980 will come up to 700 million leva.

The plenary session of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions approved a letter-promise to the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. Today the letter was presented to the first Bulgarian party and state leader, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

JOURNALISTS DESCRIBE LIFE OF CHINESE VIETNAMESE

AU091305 [Editorial Report AU] The Sofia daily ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME on 4 January 1979 carries on page 4, a 1,100-word report by Col Anastas Anastasov entitled: "Near the Northern Borders of Vietnam." The item is preceded by the following introductory note: "This last year Beijing [Peking] exaggerated the Hoachiao problem, namely the question of the Vietnamese citizens of Chinese nationality, to such an extent, that even a brief visit to Vietnam was sufficient to inevitably evoke interest in this problem. We, two Bulgarian journalists, who visited Vietnam as guests of the central army newspaper of Vietnam, were no exception in this respect. Our hosts, who, of course, were rather upset about the Maoists' approach to this issue, frankly explained to us how things actually are." Col Anastasov goes on to describe his impressions of the living conditions of Chinese nationals in Ho Chi Minh City where over half a million of them are living. The author stresses that they enjoy equal rights and privileges with the other Vietnamese citizens. He adds, however, that under the old South Vietnamese regime, some of these Chinese nationals were rather wealthy and also corrupt, and that some of them, in particular former officers in the old reactionary army, wished to leave Vietnam and look for their "homeland in the north." Col Anastasov adds that many of them were deeply disappointed by the "paradise" they found in China and also by the treatment they received from the Chinese authorities as soon as they crossed the border. This is why the initial process of "immigration and resettlement" has almost entirely stopped, he says. In this connection Anastasov adds the following: "Of course, the situation is entirely different in the case of inveterate anticommunists, in the case of the former lackeys of the Saigon regime, inspired by propaganda against the socialist system in Vietnam. These people willingly cross the border and are gladly being received by the Beijing authorities." The author further describes his own visit to the Vietnam-Chinese border, where a young border guard, Lt (Vi The Shing) told the Bulgarian journalists detailed stories about border incidents, during which Chinese hooligans, some of them dressed in border guard uniforms, violently attacked the women, children and nurses in the camps situated near the border, where Vietnamese citizens of Chinese extraction are settled. Some of these peaceful civilians were savagely beaten up and injured by the Chinese hooligans and one Vietnamese border guard was killed during an incident. Col Anastasov adds that such incidents are sufficient to persuade the ordinary citizens of Chinese extraction, who only wish to live in peace and earn their living, that their true homeland is Vietnam, where all these conditions are guaranteed to them. He notes that, on the other hand, these people, especially those resident in the border camps, are subjected to the heaviest anti-Vietnam propaganda and pressure and are lured by promises. Col Anastasov closes his article by describing his meeting with a Vietnamese family of Chinese extraction, ordinary and honest workers, who are living comfortably in a house with their own garden and have no wish whatever to go back to China.

CHARTER 77 INTERNAL DEBATE ON PROGRAM OPTIONS REPORTED

LD091421Y Amsterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 6 Jan 79 p 4 LD

[B.C.V.D. Velden report: "Charter 77 Discusses its Program"]

[Text] Rome, 6 January--There are differences of opinion between Czechoslovak Charter 77 signatories over the question of whether or not their movement should draw up a definite political program. Some of the Czechoslovak dissidents think that the human rights movement must remain uncommitted with respect to political aims so that it can continue to be a forum for as many different political opinions as possible.

That conclusion can be drawn from a discussion between five leading Charter 77 signatories that was recorded on tape. The 1-hour tape recording was smuggled out of Czechoslovakia this week and played at a congress on "postrevolutionary societies" organized in Milan by the Italian leftwing group Il Manifesto. The five Czechoslovak dissidents are Frantisek Kriegel, who was a member of the CPCZ Politburo until August 1968, Rudolf Slanski, who is a historian and son of the CPCZ secretary general executed in 1952, Marxist historian Milos Hajek, sociologist Rudolf Batek and Catholic philosopher Ladislav Heydanek.

Pluralism

In the discussion Batek says that although Charter 77 is not a political document it does put forward a political demand: The demand for a pluralist regime. According to him the Charter aims at a type of society which does not have the characteristics of capitalism or neocapitalism and still less those of so-called real socialism. According to Heydanek there are no clashes between the group which wants to see the demand for a pluralist society embodied in a definite political program and the group which wants to remain uncommitted, but simply debate between them. Both groups include communists expelled from the CPCZ and representatives from other political groups. Heydanek expects that the current "dialog" will in the future lead to a definition of the political task of the group behind Charter 77.

Hajek thinks that it is important to stress that the Charter 77 group does not contain any excommunists but only communists expelled from the party. He thinks those members of the movement are very important since they have not severed all links with the communist party and Eurocommunism. Hajek says that the group thinks that Charter 77 must not form a political opposition in the strict sense of the term. That is what our correspondent reports. Working groups have recently been set up within the Charter movement to study specific social problems in Czechoslovakia. So far those groups have produced reports on nuclear power stations and the position of gypsies in Czechoslovakia.

PRAGUE DOCUMENT ON POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED

LD081143Y London MORNING STAR in English 6 Jan 79 LD

[Unattributed report: "40 Czechs 'Jailed for Their Beliefs'"]

[Text] Forty people jailed or detained by Czech police because of their personal beliefs were yesterday named by a human rights group. The committee for the defence of the unjustly persecuted, in a document made available in Prague, said it believed there were many other similar cases and appealed for information on them. It said that, of those known to be in prison, 16 were signatories of the Charter 77 human rights manifesto and others had been active in distributing it.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN PRAGUE

LD092059Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received in Prague today Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich. Their conversation dealt with questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and some questions of international relations. The meeting was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

RHODESIAN NATIONALIST LEADER NKOMO ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD092038Y Prague CTK in English 1905 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 9, CETEKA--A delegation of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), headed by its Chairman Joshua Nkomo, co-chairman of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, arrived here today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the committee of solidarity with the nations of Africa and Asia.

KAREL HOFFMANN RECEIVES SFRY AMBASSADOR

LD091315Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today received Miodrag Vlahovic, the SFRY ambassador to Czechoslovakia. They discussed in a comradely talk some topical problems of the international trade union movement and the possibilities for the further development of mutual cooperation between the two countries' trade union organizations.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW DANISH, LEBANESE AMBASSADORS

LD091958Y Prague CTK in English 1725 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 9, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today new Danish Ambassador in Czechoslovakia Bent Magni Wilms Haakonsen. Lubomir Strougal also received new Ambassador of Lebanon Jean Ghubikian.

SEJNA'S CLAIM ON PLANNED INVASION OF SWEDEN REFUTED

LD092030Y Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 9 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 9, CETEKA--RUDE PRAVO denounces today the anti-Soviet propaganda of former General Jan Sejna who fled Czechoslovakia in 1968. The paper recalls his recent interview to the paper BAROMETERN in which Sejna tried to scare the Swedes by the fantastic assertion that the socialist countries are preparing to invade Sweden and are training for this purpose Swedish communists in sabotage. Three years after his infamous flight from Czechoslovakia, Sejna was asserting that the Soviet Union was planning to invade Britain. In 1974 he tried to scare the Austrians that the Soviet Union would occupy the (?south of) their country.

"What a sad end of the former general who is forced to hold ground on the scrap-heap of emigrants' policy [phrase as received], to play a bogey--in the service of aggressive forces of American imperialism," RUDE PRAVO concludes.

PRAGUE RADIO COMMENTS ON NEW IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

LD041916Y Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 4 Jan 79 LD

[Station commentary]

[Text] The appointment by the shah of Iran of a new civilian premier, Shahpur Bakhtiar, was yesterday approved by both houses of the Iranian Parliament. It is therefore clear that another representative of the present absolutist regime has been chosen to head the Iranian Government, although he was presented to the Iranian people as representing the opposition. Several days ago Shahpur Bakhtiar was expelled from the opposition National Front, which is the strongest grouping of the disunited opposition. Why? Because of his cooperation with the shah. Also the religious opposition, which desires a so-called Islamic republic, has also dissociated itself from the new premier.

Iranians themselves have received the appointment of the new premier coolly, or, as the AFP news agency put it, rather unfavorably. The question arises whose support Shahpur Bakhtiar can count with. Naturally he enjoys the shah's confidence, but this does not count much in Iran today. It emerged this man is one of those who, as the White House believes, could maintain United States' influence in that part of the world. But even Washington is far from being convinced that Shapur Bakhtiar will succeed. That is why the United States continues to send further naval forces to the Iranian coast in an effort to influence the situation in the country by this demonstration of strength. If the civilian government will not turn out well, the United States will certainly have another trump, this time a (?general). The United States' strategic interest in Iran and the American corporations' property in that country are worth this special attention.

These plans, however, ignore the existence of the Iranian people, who desire to decide themselves on the future of their country. The situation in Iran is coming to a head, and it is not certain whether the creation of a constitutional monarchy, [words indistinct] for the shah, will solve it. It is not certain either whether the American dream will become true, of a bourgeois democracy of Western European style, controlled, naturally, by the rightists. The Iranians are calling for genuine democratization.

FALL OF 'HATED REGIME' IN CAMBODIA WELCOMED

LD081114Y Prague CTK in English 0819 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava, Jan 8, CETEKA--The hated regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, which was "an advance post" of the hegemonist expansionism of the Beijing [Peking] leadership in Southeast Asia, has been crushed, the Slovak Communist Party daily PRAVDA writes today. This clique has been driven from the political scene by the Cambodian people. Various strata of the population, including the army and the state apparatus, scored yesterday the decisive victory under the leadership of the Cambodian United Front for National Salvation, the daily says. In this hard struggle conditions are being created for the construction of a popular democratic state which, according to the program of the front, will develop towards socialism, and pursue a policy of peace, friendship and nonalignemnt in relations with all states. However, the reports about the concentration of Chinese troops on the frontier with Vietnam indicate that the road towards stabilisation in Southeast Asia will not be an easy one, the daily concludes.

'NEW STAGE' IN CAMBODIA'S HISTORY OUTLINED

LD091018Y Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 9, CETEKA--The overthrow of the pro-Maoist Pol Pot regime and the establishment of a people's revolutionary government and organs of people's power opened a new stage in Cambodia's history, RUDE PRAVO notes today.

It says that the foundation of the Cambodian United Front of National Salvation, which strives to establish an independent, democratic and progressively oriented Cambodia was of great importance for the revolutionary struggle of the Cambodian people. The united front espouses the best traditions of the Cambodian people, the common ideas and goals of the world revolutionary and progressive forces.

The paper points out that the successful advance of the Cambodian patriots against the Pol Pot regime sparked off a new wave of hostile attacks mainly from Beijing [Peking] which accuses Vietnam of aggression against Cambodia. Vietnamese officials, however, stressed many a time that they are not interfering in Cambodia's internal affairs and do not intend to do so.

Vietnam, however, does not conceal its sympathies with the United Front of National Salvation nor its support for it. This is a natural attitude ensuing from proletarian internationalism and from the solidarity of the socialist countries and the national liberation movement. This attitude is all the more natural since while the Pol Pot regime organized one provocation after another against Vietnam, the United Front many times stressed the determination to restore the long-standing tradition of mutual friendship between the Cambodian and Vietnamese people.

RUDE PRAVO adds that the Cambodian people enjoy full support by all progressive people all over the world, including Czechoslovakia, in their internal struggle against enemies and their Beijing allies.

COLD WEATHER IS CAUSING ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

AU081420 [Editorial Report AU] The CSSR press on 6 January 1979 carries several items on the difficulties caused to the CSSR economy, and the power-fuel sector in particular, by the cold weather of the last few days.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 January discusses in its editorial, entitled "Coal First", the "extraordinary measures" adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Government to cope with the difficult situation in the fuel-power sector. It stresses that the situation in the North Bohemian surface mines is particularly serious because temperatures of 20 degrees celsius below zero make extraction extremely difficult and multiply the breakdowns of the extraction and transportation equipment. The cold weather also complicates coal transportation, because the coal in the railroad cars is mostly frozen solid. As a result, the reserves on the dumps of the electric power stations are declining and some of them have reportedly had to limit their electricity production. The editorial praises the "work heroism" of miners and railroad workers and stresses that they "must not, even for a moment, slacken in the hard battle for coal because there is no prospect for an early improvement in the weather conditions." The editorial states: "We are going through a battle with the elements, against which we can often only defend ourselves and mitigate their impact. Our people are demonstrating that we do not intend to succumb to despondency, that we will not give in but proceed with zeal and determination. For a long time we have not experienced so severe a test. It is a great test of the awareness of each of our citizens. We are convinced that our people will not fail in it, that they will not surrender."

The editorial also stresses the importance of disciplined energy consumption and explains the necessity of regulatory measures--including the curtailment of industrial production in many enterprises--in view of the current situation: "The present shortage of energy output forces us to take considerable conservation measures in industry, transportation and other spheres of life to insure a sufficient supply of the population with energy, the operation of hospitals, creches and kindergardens and the production of the food industry." "The necessity of reducing the consumption of fuels and energy requires the curtailment of activity in many industrial and nonindustrial enterprises. Naturally, this causes losses, especially in production. However, first we must cope with the situation in the production of fuels and energy, only then will we have time for making up the gaps. This will require from our working people a great deal of devotedness. The curtailment of industrial production is not an easy decision but it is inevitable if we do not want to aggravate the already tense situation and permit even greater losses. In no case can we strain our electricity system, which is now working at its full capacity."

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 6 January on pages 1-2 also carries a 1,200-word report, entitled "All Help to the Surface Mines," which describes the situation in the North Bohemia brown coal mines, the area afflicted most by the cold weather. The report states that temperatures ranging up to 24 degrees celcius below zero caused numerous breakdowns of the mining equipment and is placing great demands on the "work heroism" of the miners. According to the report, the miners are working round-the-clock on repairs of the extraction machinery. The report also states that "thousands" of members of the Czechoslovak People's Army have joined the miners, railroad workers and workers in the power stations to help where the economy needs them most. The border guards have also pledged to work--during their time off--in the mines of the Sokolovo Basin to help the miners eliminate the production gap of 70,000 tons. This extraction gap is not, however, the only reason for the difficulties in electricity production. The problems of coal transportation affect particularly the Chvaletice power station where insufficient reserves of coal made it necessary to limit the electricity production. The report also appeals to all enterprises which can release manpower to help vacate the "thousands" of railroad cars with coal frozen solid.

Prague RUDE PRAVO on 6 January 1979 on page 1 also reports the decision by the Czech and the Slovak ministries of education to close, "as a result of the difficult climatic conditions and the energy situation, all schools, including universities" for the period from 8 January to--for the time being--14 January 1979.

Prague PRACE in Czech on 5 January on pages 1 and 3 carries a 500-word interview with Eng Jiri Posta, director of the Czechoslovak energy central control, dealing with the consequences of the power shortage. He states that similar difficulties in the GDR and in Poland have made it impossible to rely on energy transfers from these countries and have made it necessary to temporarily adopt restrictive measures. He adds, however, that the situation should improve as of 8 January. Whereas the regulatory decree No 15 came into force on 4 and 5 January, from 8 January onward most consumers will be supplied with the usual amount of electricity and only large consumers will be affected by the regulatory decrees No 13 and 14. Posta also stresses that none of the regulatory measures will apply to households, transportation, the health sphere or schools.

BRIEFS

COAL MINING RECORD--The miners of the Ostrava-Karvina mines extracted 24.5 million tons of coal in 1978. This is a record in the basin's history. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 2 Jan 79 p 1 AU]

SHEEP RAISING--The largest number of sheep in the Czech Socialist Republic--almost 60,000--are in the South Moravian region. In the coming 11 years their number is to rise to 100,000. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 2 Jan 79 p 3 AU]

DPA: ARMY APPOINTMENTS STRENGTHEN HONECKER'S MILITARY ROLE

LD091850Y Hamburg DPA in German 1652 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--SED General Secretary Erich Honecker is clearly aiming to extend his political influence in the GDR Army. Another personnel change in the military leadership apparatus became known in East Berlin on Tuesday, in which a close confidant of Honecker took over an important post. He is Lt Gen Fritz Streletz, who became Chief of the Main Staff of the GDR National People's Army. The 52-year-old Streletz has, up to now, been secretary of the GDR National Defense Council, which is presided over by Honecker.

As chief of the Main Staff, Streletz succeeds 58-year-old Col Gen Heinz Kessler, who recently rose to head the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, thus succeeding 64-year-old Adm Waldemar Verner. Kessler's appointment was confirmed yesterday by the GDR Foreign Ministry.

In an amended law on national defense issued in mid-October 1978, Honecker had himself vested with additional powers in the military sphere. According to the new law the National Defense Council presided over by the SED leader is justified and obliged to take "all necessary measures for the defense of the country and for the protection of the socialist order," even if these measures deviate from laws and regulations.

RECOGNITION EXTENDED TO NEW CAMBODIAN REGIME

LD091748Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1648 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR has recognized the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea. This announcement was made by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in a telegram to Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea and chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation.

The GDR welcomes the People's Revolutionary Council's goal to develop a peaceful, democratic, neutral, nonalined Kampuchea, advancing to socialism, Willi Stoph stressed. The telegram expresses the GDR's readiness to maintain political and diplomatic relations with Kampuchea and to develop all-round cooperation.

MUECKENBERGER-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS CUBA

AU091226Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Text] The GDR party--state delegation, under the leadership of Erich Mueckenberger, Politburo member, chairman of the central party Control Commission and member of the People's Chamber Presidium, was received on Sunday in Havana by Blas Roca, member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cuba. An exchange of ideas on cooperation between the supreme people's representatives of the two fraternal socialist countries took place at the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. In addition, the international situation, the struggle for securing peace and the significance of the declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee were discussed. On the same day the GDR party-state delegation concluded its 9-day official visit to Cuba and left for home. It was seen off by Blas Roca and other leading personalities.

RESUMPTION OF FULL-SCALE PRODUCTION INTENSIFIED

DW100845Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1006 GMT 7 Jan 79 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review, dealing with the letter of eight ore-mining, metallurgical, and potash combines to the SED Central Committee pledging plan overfulfillment]

[Text] The ideas of the miners and metallurgical workers, dear listeners, are presently in the thoughts of millions of working people in our country. Since the economic process had been largely normalized and stabilized Thursday and Friday, many enterprises turned out a full daily output on Saturday, in order to eliminate backlogs. Utilizing all available means the plant collectives are now aiming at full production and fulfillment of the January plan targets.

The response to the metallurgical workers' letter is considerable. This Sunday, too, diligent work will be done in many plants again. It was the miners of the brown coal openpit mines and the workers of the power plants and gasworks who created the preconditions for this production. They scored great feats just as they did during the entire week.

This weekend, too, the soldiers of our National People's Army were in action at the critical points, just as they had been during the whole week, and waged a winter battle with an all-out effort. Wherever it was difficult in the past few days, the soldiers were all around us. What we experienced last week with regard to the selfless action by hundreds of thousands of GDR citizens gives us the good feeling of living in a community of equally-minded people on whom you can rely. Heroic deeds were achieved not just during great action in openpit mining, at railway lines, or on the snow-covered island of Ruegen; much also was done with regard to small things such as neighborly help.

So we have overcome the severe days and we are now concentrating our strength--the strength is considerable as was demonstrated in last week's test--fully on overcoming backlogs. We are not prepared to curtail our high targets set on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of our republic.

Dear listeners, there is certainly preparedness to help, and diligent restoration work is going on in capitalist countries that were hit by bad weather. But it is not the same as in our country, and you hear it constantly that capitalists exploit shortages in foodstuffs by making extreme profits due to the cold. The aftereffects of the cold are not the only unpleasant things the working people in capitalist countries are facing at the beginning of the new year.

BRIEFS

SPECIALISTS FOR SYRIA--Specialists from the Berlin Elektro project and plant building combine (KEAB), together with workers from the Ernst Thaelmann Magdeburg heavy machinery building combine (SKET) are now working in Syrian cement plants. Together with Bulgarian colleagues they are responsible for the electrical installations. The cement plants are being erected in Muslimiya and Tartus on Syria's west coast. Five more plants will be built in that Arab country in the coming few years. The KEAB combine also exports electrical engineering installations to Angola and the PDRY. [Text] [East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 6-7 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

LOSONCZI, LAZAR SEND GREETINGS MESSAGE TO HENG SAMRIN

LD092228Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Hungary supports the work of the Cambodian people in building up the country and strives for the fast development of the two countries' cooperation under newly favorable conditions. This is how Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar today greeted Heng Samrin, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council, in a telegram. They voiced their conviction that the People's Revolutionary Council, which enjoys the support of the entire Cambodian people, will carry to a successful conclusion the struggle it is waging to make the country flourish and for social progress. Hungary greets the victory of the just cause of the Cambodian people.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON FALL OF CAMBODIAN REGIME

LD091122Y Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 9, (MTI)--"Although the rule of the traitors of the Cambodian revolution had been short-lived by the yardstick of history, their four-year rampage cost--according to Western estimates--almost four million Cambodian lives," writes MAGYAR HIRLAP's Tuesday edition apropos of the rapid collapse of the genocidic Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in the wake of a popular revolt led by the Cambodian National Unity Front. The daily then continues to add: "The rapidity with which the genocidic regime has collapsed proves beyond any doubt that the fallen regime had no kind of popular backing. The developments in Cambodia act reassuringly on the world's democratic, progressive public."

The commentator points out: "Following the liberation of Phnom Penh the area reborn under the management of the people's self-rule committees expanded from hour to hour. The people's self-rule committees founded in the liberated areas immediately set to work to execute the minimum political program of the Cambodian National Unity Front, to organize a humanistic way of life for the population, which had been forced into farming units with military discipline, and to ensure them the conditions to practice their fundamental human rights."

"With the collapse of the Pol Pot regime," the daily goes on, "Cambodia ceases to be a dangerous tension-clot in Southeast Asia, as the border attacks of the armed forces of the genocidic regime against Vietnam also cease. In a declaration issued about its already forming congress, the unity front which rallies Cambodian patriots, has stated that it will put an end to the border war waged by the genocidic regime against Vietnam, and will settle all disputed questions with the neighbouring countries via negotiations. The unity front has also proclaimed in its program that it wishes to contribute to strengthening the zone of peace and neutrality in the Southeast Asian region."

In conclusion the commentary explains: "No one--apart from the Beijing [Peking] leaders--will cry over the fall of the regime that had forced a people into chains. With the collapse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique the Chinese leaders have lost the sole supporters of their expansionist Southeast Asian policy. By putting the genocidic regime on the run, the Cambodian National Unity Front has proved also with deeds that it has the Cambodian people behind itself."

FIRST SECRETARY GIEREK VISITS ZERAN POWERPLANT

LD091315Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today visited the workforce of the thermal powerplant at Zeran, the plant which heats the rightbank districts of Warsaw and Zoliborz. The workers at Zeran stayed at their posts during the severest days of the winter, insuring indispensable heat for the inhabitants and for industry. Edward Gierek visited some parts and sections of the plant, which is an inseparable part of the development of the modern industrial district at Zeran. The powerplant at Zeran is constantly expanding and modernizing. It supplies Warsaw at present with 1,200 gigacalories per hour.

Gierek Praises Workers

LD092120Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today visited the thermal power station at Zeran. Edward Gierek was accompanied by Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, and Jerzy Majewski, the major of Warsaw. In cordial conversations with representatives of the work force of the Zeran thermal powerplant, the first secretary of the Central Committee thanked the workers for their hard work under difficult winter conditions. Addressing the Zeran workers and soldiers from the Vistula unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Edward Gierek stressed that their work in the first few days of this year is an example of good organization, the ability to mobilize efforts and high discipline. Such an attitude toward tasks should constantly be encouraged and popularized, because recent days have shown that where organization and discipline have been present, the effects of the frost and snow have been felt the least. Also accompanying Edward Gierek were Aleksander Kopec, minister of the engineering industry, and Andrzej Szozda, minister of the power industry and atomic energy.

PAP REPORTS IMPROVEMENT IN TRANSPORT, INDUSTRY

LD100654Y Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan, PAP--Over 11 thousand road workers cleared the first category roads from snow today. Only 1,200 km of third category roads remained unpassable in the morning, while at the time of the most difficult weather conditions the figure was over 30,000 km.

Some 94 per cent of coaches were serviced according to timetables today. Over the last 24 hours further improvement has been seen in passenger and goods train traffic. For the first time since severe winter attacked this country a million tonnes of goods have been handled today. The situation in international transport has considerably improved as well.

The pace of production at Polish industrial plants has further accelerated. At present the effort focuses on the making up for delays of the first frosty January days. Polish miners extract currently some 630,000 tonnes of coal a day. Some [figure indistinct] tonnes of coal were carried by trains into the country today. Gradually, delays are made up for in the supplies of goods for the building industry. Crews at the textile and shoe-producing plants work their hardest. Ever better results are being reported from the engineering and chemical industry [word indistinct]. Difficult weather conditions have not hampered the work in the building industry.

OLSZEWSKI RECEIVES BULGARIA'S ZHELEV 5 JANUARY

AU091152Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, received on 5 January Grudi Zhelev, minister of foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is visiting Poland in connection with Polish-Bulgarian trade talks. During the meeting the sides discussed possibilities for further expanding Polish-Bulgarian economic relations and trade exchanges. Ivan Nedev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Poland, was present.

Trade Protocol Signed

AU091202Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Increased Trade in 1979--Polish-Bulgarian Economic Cooperation--Protocol on Mutual Deliveries and Payments Signed"]

[Text] A POLISH-BULGARIAN PROTOCOL ON MUTUAL DELIVERIES OF GOODS AND ON PAYMENTS IN 1979 WAS SIGNED IN WARSAW ON 5 JANUARY. THE PROTOCOL PROVIDES FOR A 14 PERCENT INCREASE IN TRADE TURNOVER COMPARED WITH 1978. THE OVERALL VALUE OF POLISH-BULGARIAN TRADE WILL AMOUNT TO R515 MILLION IN 1979.

AS IN PREVIOUS YEARS, ELECTROENGINEERING ARTICLES WILL CONSTITUTE THE MAIN GROUP OF BARTERED GOODS. Poland will supply Bulgaria, among other things, with construction and road machines; transportation stock, including trucks and vans; machine tools; electronic computers; automated equipment; electronic equipment; electroengineering products; and other products. In addition, Poland will supply Bulgaria with many raw and other materials, including coal, sulfur and chemical products. We will also export some industrial consumer goods. Bulgaria will supply Poland with an extensive range of machines and installations required by our economy, including in particular transportation and lifting equipment, machine tools, electroengineering products and electronic computers. As for raw materials, Bulgaria will supply us with ferromanganese, steel balls, chemical products and other articles.

CONSUMER GOODS OF DAILY USE, PARTICULARLY FOODSTUFFS, WILL TRADITIONALLY HAVE A LARGE SHARE IN THE BULGARIAN SUPPLIES OF MARKET GOODS. They will include grapes, tomatoes, melons, paprika, wines, cognacs, processed fruit and vegetables and so on.

THE 1979 PROTOCOL REFLECTS THE CONTINUOUSLY DEVELOPING INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION BETWEEN POLAND AND BULGARIA. THIS YEAR THE SHARE OF DELIVERIES ON ACCOUNT OF PRODUCTION SPECIALIZATION AND COOPERATION WILL AMOUNT TO OVER 20 PERCENT, WHICH IS A FEW PERCENTAGE POINTS MORE COMPARED WITH THE RESULTS ACHIEVED IN 1978.

On the same day Poland and Bulgaria signed a long-term program for the further development of cooperation between their shipping industries in 1981-85 and up to 1990. The ministry of heavy and agricultural machine industry of the Polish People's Republic and the Ministry of Machine Industry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria signed an accord within the framework of this program. The long-term program provides for the further deepening of production cooperation and specialization between the shipping industries of the two countries. Scientific-technical cooperation covering, among other things, a joint design of vessels will be promoted. In 1981-85 Poland will buy general cargo vessels built in Bulgaria with the help of Polish supplies.

TRADE EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

LD092318Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 Jan, PAP--A protocol on trade exchange and payments in 1979 between Poland and the Socialist People's Republic of Albania was signed in Warsaw yesterday. The protocol provides for further increase in turnover in comparison to 1978 and broadening of the range of goods to be supplied by both sides.

Poland is to supply Albania (?machines and equipment) including machine tools, high voltage apparatus, sugar plants equipment, compressors and spare parts, rolled products, chemicals, furniture, school aids and stationery. Albania is to export to Poland chromium ore, cables and pipes, asphalt, tomatoes, red pepper, juice. The protocol was signed by Polish Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy T. Nestorowicz and Albanian Vice Minister of Foreign Trade M. Xega.

PAPER COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

LD100714Y Warsaw PAP in English 0515 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jan, PAP--ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes about the situation in Cambodia:

"In a short time of barely four years the Khmers have to reorganize life in their country. The heritage of the pro-Beijing [Peking] authorities makes the task even more difficult. One has to remember about the genuine everyday terror against Cambodia's inhabitants."

The new situation, goes on the daily, "is of course, only the beginning of the path free Cambodia has embarked on. Problems connected with the international situation add to home problems, most of which are of psychological nature. Pol Pot's group will certainly try to turn for help to their patron, the Chinese leadership to incite unrest, discredit the movement of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and the Vietnamese ally. These strivings will not alter the fact, however, that the pro-Beijing regime had to resign because of people's uprising of Khmers themselves. And this sentence, in free Cambodia, is irreversible", says ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON GUADELOUPE MEETING

LD100716Y Warsaw PAP in English 0520 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jan, PAP--In a commentary on the recently concluded Guadeloupe meeting of the leaders of four Western countries, the U.S., France, Britain and the FRG, TRYBUNA LUDU writes:

"It is characteristic that the Western summit paid particular attention to SALT-II agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments negotiated by the U.S. and the Soviet Union. All the Western leaders recognized the role and the significance of detente in relations with the Soviet Union, of mutual limitation of armaments, elimination of contentious issues and hot-beds of tension. While not neglecting the positive meaning of this attitude, one should note that its interpretation may vary accordingly. For example, the British Prime Minister disclosed Britain's intention to deliver 2,000 million dollars worth of the most advanced Harrier planes to China, which can hardly be considered a form of the limitation of armaments or an elimination of hot-beds of tension.

'As far as detente and East-West relations are concerned, the sole test of the quality of the Guadeloupe formula may be concrete steps and the readiness to develop cooperation on the part of our Western partners, to be exhibited in the nearest future", writes TRYBUNA LUDU.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

LD100712Y Warsaw PAP in English 0530 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jan, PAP--The situation in Iran, under civilian rule for a number of days now, "remains very tense and threatens with a successive outbreak of clashes at any time", writes TRYBUNA LUDU.

"Dramatic developments, which had begun a year ago on January 9, have transformed into a wave of mass demonstrations of people deeply dissatisfied with the situation inside the country", says the PUWP CC paper.

"There are numerous reasons for the discontent. The oil boom as well as awakened ambitions to make Iran the fifth world power, brought difficulties in economic and every day life instead of the expected prosperity and perceptible improvement. The gap inside the society has considerably broadened. The rich have become richer while the poor still poorer. The wave of social protest was a result of earmarking huge outlays for armaments (in the years 1972-1978 they amounted to some 19,000 million dollars) and of the presence of some 35,000 of American advisors in Iran."

The daily reminds that the United States have sent to Tehran a group of 60 representatives of the State Department, CIA and other intelligence services and states that "American attempts to interfere in Iran's matters do not relieve the situation but, to the contrary, intensify the tension.

"The extent to which the civilian government will control the situation in Iran as well as further developments are difficult to forecast. In any case, the solving of the crisis is an internal matter of Iran", concludes TRYBUNA LUDU.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE CP VISITOR--Albano Nunes, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee and head of the foreign department, who visited Poland on 3-7 January, was received by Edward Babiuch, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, to discuss the favorable development of cooperation between the PZPR and the Portuguese Communist Party. The two sides stressed the fundamental importance of the unity of the international workers movement, reaffirmed that the two parties are acting in keeping with the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity, and agreed to further intensify their contacts in 1979. Albano Nunes also visited PZPR committees in Krakow and Lodz. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 79 p 4 AU]

TUNISIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY--On the initiative of the Council for Societies of Friendship With Other Nations, the Polish-Tunisian Friendship Society was set up on 4 January. Marek Zelawski, head of the Warsaw computer center, has been appointed chairman of the society. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5, 6, 7 Jan 79 p 4 AU]

INTERFERENCE IN CAMBODIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS CONDEMNED

AU100825Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 10 Jan 79 AU

["For Re-Establishing Peace Between the SRV and Democratic Kampuchea by Mutually Observing Independence and Territorial Integrity"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/1/1979--Daily SCINTEIA published in its January 10 issue the following article running under the above headline: Romanian public opinion is deeply worried on learning of the recent days' events, of the conflict between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Democratic Kampuchea. As the press showed, the intensified military operations on Kampuchea territory caused great losses and sufferings to the people of that country, gave birth to intense tension in the region and influenced the whole international climate.

Since the very outburst of this conflict, since the beginning of the tragic events on the Vietnamese-Kampuchean border, the Romanian people--friend of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples--expressed great and deep sorrow as to the new situation, declaring in favour of an immediate end to this evolution that is basically contrary to the interests of the two countries.

Romania, that is known to have been firmly militating for the development of the collaboration and solidarity relations among all socialist countries, greatly disapproves of the support granted to some elements that rose against the government of their own country, acting by means of military force for removing from the head of Democratic Kampuchea--a socialist country, member of the U.N.O.--the government and the legally constituted bodies that are recognised in the international arena.

Amplifying and continuing this conflict, the particularly severe situation they arrived at is obviously a heavy blow for the prestige of socialism, for the principles of fully equal rights, mutual respect of national independence and sovereignty, of non-interference in the domestic affairs, principles that should unabatedly guide the relations among all the states in the world, and the more so among the socialist countries. No reasons and arguments, whatsoever, can justify intervention and interference in the affairs of another state--whatever their form--especially when two socialist countries are involved.

Kampuchea--just as Vietnam--waged for many years heavy battles, full of sacrifice, against imperialist domination for gaining its sacred right to independence and national sovereignty, to free, self-dependent development. That is precisely why nothing can justify the support given to elements rising against their own government, therefore against those that wage the heavy anti-imperialist battle, that opened the road of socialist, free and independent development of the Kampuchea people.

Just as President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed in his expose at the anniversary of 60 years since the foundations of the unitary Romanian national state, such actions "flagrantly contravene to our revolutionary outlook on life, to the norms and principles of relations among the socialist countries, to the very international law and to the United Nations Organization Charter".

The present situation, resulted from the aggravating Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict is undoubtedly a hard blow to the policy of detente, to the solidarity and united struggle of all the forces rising against the old imperialist policy of domination and oppression, for defending the right of the peoples to be free and have a sovereign development. It gravely prejudices the very policy of peace and independence of the peoples.

The Romanian people is deeply concerned with the evolution of the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea, as it may generate instability and greatly worsen the situation in the region, spelling serious danger to the policy of international peace and detente. It is obvious that the perpetuation of the conflict can only cause damage and suffering to both the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, generate new problems and difficulties for those peoples which already experienced great sufferings in the past and which today so badly need quiet and collaboration in order to carry through their plans of peaceful construction, of advance on the road of socialism. The complex internal problems the countries in the region have to solve and in general the struggle for the elimination of the hard legacy left by the past imperialist domination and oppression, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, demand the continued strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration among all developing countries, among all world peoples, irrespective of social system. That is why such conflicts harm seriously the very struggle for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of the new international economic order, for all nations' ever more rapid advance on the road of progress and welfare.

Setting out from all this, Romania considers it in the interest of stability and peace in that region, just as in the interest of the two peoples, that they come the soonest at the cessation of the military actions, at the withdrawal of any troop from the territory of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people be left to ensure the socialist development of its country as it wishes to, according to its own will and aspirations.

The settlement of the problems between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea by peaceful negotiations, conducted in a spirit of mutual esteem and understanding, of fully equal rights, of observance of national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs, instead of the way of force, of military confrontations and backing the anti-statal elements and actions, is in the interest of all peoples, and first of all of the peoples in the socialist countries.

As a friend of both the Vietnamese people and Kampuchean people, the Romanian people voices its hope that, by setting out from the interests of peace and stability in the region of international detente and collaboration, the military action and any immixture in internal affairs will cease and the independence and sovereignty of Democratic Kampuchea will be immediately restored, the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples being thus resumed. Such an evolution of the situation would fully accord with the interests of the two peoples, of their free, socialist development on the road of progress, of the general cause of socialism, international collaboration, peace and detente.

PRC AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON PRESENTING CREDENTIALS TO CEAUSESCU

AU100856Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0733 GMT 10 Jan 79 AU

[Report on speech made by new PRC Ambassador to Bucharest Chen Shuliang on presenting his credentials to President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 10/1/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on January 9 Chen Shuliang [Chen Chu-liang] who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to Romania. Handing over the credentials, Ambassador Chen Shuliang conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu message and best wishes from Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng], chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, Ye Tianjing [Yeh Chien-ying], member of the CC of the C.P.C., chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping], vice chairman of the C.C. of the C.P.C., vice premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

In his address on the occasion, the ambassador highlighted the bilateral relations of friendship and close collaboration whose development has been strongly spurred by the Romanian-Chinese summit meetings.

"The mutual visits paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the People's Republic of China and by Chairman Hua Guofeng to Romania, last year, the address shows, account for an historic event in the two countries' political life, marking fresh stages in the history of the bilateral relations. The talks conducted by the leaders of our countries and the documents signed during the visits opened up broad propsects to friendly collaboration between our parties, countries and peoples".

The ambassador further emphasized the achievements owned by the Romanian people in building the new system, the constructive foreign policy of Romania. He stressed that the Romanian people, closely united around the Romanian Communist Party advances with big steps on the road of socialism, scoring one victory after another. Romania, the ambassador showed, firmly defends its national independence.

Ceausescu Replies

AU092030Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 9 Jan 79 AU

[Text] In his address of reply, President Nicolae Ceausescu evoked the Romanian-Chinese relations of fraternal friendship and collaboration, which record broad development. "The historical meetings and talks last year in Beijing [Peking] and Bucharest with Comrade Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng]--the address stresses--the decisions adopted on the development of the Romanian-Chinese cooperation in all domains of the two countries' collaboration internationally raised onto a higher level the friendship and solidarity between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China. The upward course of the relations between the two countries and parties accords with both the interests and aspirations of the Romanian and Chinese people and the general cause of strengthening the forces of socialism in the world, of international peace and collaboration.

The Romanian people follows with interest and sympathy the vast and fruitful activity of the Chinese people for the modernization and transformation of China into a strong and thriving socialist state. "Communists, the whole Romanian people sincerely rejoice over the achievements recorded by the working people of People's China in the economic and social development of the country, assess highly the role of the People's Republic of China in international life, its contribution to the settlement of the big (?problems of the) contemporary world."

Then, the address reads: "The Socialist Republic of Romania pursues a policy of peace and collaboration for building up of a climate of international security and understanding, for general disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, for the liquidation of the old imperialist, colonialist policy of domination and dictate, for the establishment of new relations among nations and the building of a new international economic order. Romania gives priority to the development of the relations with all socialist countries, strengthens the solidarity with the developing countries, with the nonaligned states, expands the relations with all world states, irrespective of social system, founded on fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage".

After the presentation ceremony, President Nicolae Ceausescu conversed in an atmosphere of warm, comradely friendship with Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China.

TANJUG NOTES CHANGES IN U.S. STAND ON IRAN

LD101026Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 10 Jan (TANJUG)--During the past few days, the United States administration has very quietly but nonetheless clearly changed its attitude toward the shah of Iran and undertaken to align itself more directly with the ascending forces on the Iranian political scene.

United States observers and the press make note of this while official representatives continue to deny any change in the U.S. position. The United States, the administration insists, supports change in Iran arrived at through regular constitutional means.

Washington has, however, taken two major steps indicating a change in the U.S. policy of unreserved support to the shah. Firstly, the administration instructed its ambassador in Tehran to reply affirmatively if asked by the shah whether he should leave Iran. Suggestions to this effect were previously rejected in Washington.

Secondly, Deputy Commander of U.S. troops in Europe Robert Huyser has been sent to Iran to, as officially announced by the State Department, urge the Iranian Armed Forces to support the Bakhtiar government. Another purpose of Huyser's mission, Washington claims, was to prevent the Iranian military from staging a putsch.

SAWPY FEDERAL CONFERENCE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD100051Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1039 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Report on session of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference held in Belgrade on 9 January]

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The practice of self-managing agreement-seeking and social negotiations has shown so far that this method of harmonizing general and individual interests, though without any great tradition, is the path for us which has no alternative. The reason for this is mainly the fact that one of the main features of our production relations is the large number of economic subjects who manifest freely, democraticlly and in a self-managing way their often objectively different interests. Hence, the process of agreement-seeking and negotiations should be seen as a part of the self-managing decisionmaking process on social reproduction and as a part of the planning system and a method of its implementation.

However, despite results achieved in this sphere there are still considerable weaknesses, omissions and (?non-implementation) of that which has been agreed on. This was, in fact, the reason for the Presidium of the Federal Conference of SAWPY discussing today the topical problems of self-managing agreement-seeking and social negotiations. The fact that today's debate is part of the joint activity of the Socialist Alliance and Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia clearly shows the great political weight and the need for involving all social forces in this sphere. Ilija Vakic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia, submitted the introductory report on this subject.

Speaking about the present weaknesses and future tasks, he noted that individual basic organizations of associated labor are trying to retain the acquired, and as a rule privileged, positions [words indistinct] conditions of economic activity which have no economic justification, and that this reflects negatively on self-managing agreement-seeking and social negotiations. There are also phenomena, Vakic said, of organizations of associated labor not interested in self-managing agreement-seeking, either because they are inadequately informed or because they are waiting for these problems to be resolved by measures introduced by the system, that is, by decisions made by relevant organs.

There are also attempts to resolve many weaknesses of organizations of associated labor by increasing prices and to often use the criterion of cost principle, which encourages inflationary tendencies.

What is, as a rule, behind the tendencies of isolationism and arbitrariness in some organizations of associated labor are these technocratic forces which see the opening up and linking up with other organizations as a threat to their own positions.

Self-managing agreement-seeking in the sphere of economic relations with other countries is probably facing mainly the inertia of old relations and forms of resistance which aim at retaining the monopoly of a lesser number of large organizations on individual markets, and the excessive influence of the administration on business transactions with foreign countries. However, all this cannot justify the fact that communities of associated labor for mutual planning and business cooperation in this sphere have not yet been formed. Due to all this in the next period, the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia will commit itself even more to resolving these problems and to eliminating difficulties with the aim of reaching, in the most efficient manner possible, social compacts and self-managing agreements. The right time for such activities is now. Should these affairs be delayed, it can happen that the direct participation of associated labor in formulating medium-term development plans, from the basic organizations to the top associations of associated labor, will not take place. Ilija Vakic said at the end of his speech.

At today's session of the Presidium reference was also made to the way in which Comrade Tito's ideas about collective work and management should be implemented in the Socialist Alliance. The introductory report on this was submitted by Todo Kurtovic, president of the Federal Conference of SAWPY. The development of socioeconomic relations and the political situation in our country unfolds the prospects of socialist development, the demand for continually fresh breakthroughs in creative work, human initiative and conscious directing. This, in fact, is the basic characteristic of our action at the present time, Todo Kurtovic said.

In our society new relations have developed in a powerful way and the working class enjoys a dominant influence, as free associated labor, too, dominates all spheres of social life. This represents, together with the LCY as part of the working class and seen in a broad context, the creative forces of these trends.

This on the other hand does not mean, he said, that contradictions, which have arisen in our socialist revolution, have disappeared and that the exponents of the ideology and policy of those who defend intranational dissent, a multiparty system of dissent and hegemonism, of capitalist ownership and such have disappeared. The tendencies and attempts by technocratic monopolies are still very strong. The only difference is that our society is successfully fighting against both of them by creating something new. But the opponents of our progress are trying to exploit our difficulties, in particular, because they are being helped from abroad. Our most efficient path of struggle against them is certainly the constant development of the new, but this does not mean that we shall not fight against destructive activity with all constitutional means, regardless of various stories being spread.

Dealing with some of such stories, Todo Kurtovic said that now, too, there is talk abroad about individual prisoners being released from prison because of pressure exerted by the West, about the right to heresy being denied in Yugoslavia to such Yugoslav heretics as Djilas, nationalists, liberals and bureaucrats; about it being discouraging that words such as "to imprison," and "take away the citizenship" have entered the vocabulary of our political circles, about collective management not being insured, etc.

There are also people in our country who say that it is not clear to them what is involved when reference is made to our action and course. These forces, Kurtovic added, try to unite themselves and legalize the action in the struggle against self-management in practice, and that is against direct democracy and freedoms of the working people. In their struggle against genuine management by workers they are also trying to misuse the party organization and our principles.

Their slogans continue to be chauvinist nationalism, pseudoliberalism, various sectarian slogans, Cominformism, partiality to the blocs, attack on the sovereignty and independence of our country. Therefore, what we always bear in mind in our actions, Kurtovic said, is the history of our development and the objective situation in our society, and we must, by simultaneously developing our creative action, continue to develop the struggle on both fronts.

Comrade Tito's attitudes and ideas, Kurtovic stressed, will provide a significant creative contribution to the development of our system, its democratic nature, mutual trust, initiative and creativity in our society. Such an approach makes it possible at the same time for society not to be stagnate, but to always unfold the prospect of development. This makes the struggle against bureaucratism in one's own ranks and against everything which prevents real management by the working man, as well as freedom and democracy of our society, easier. This also makes possible the struggle against all kinds of sectarianism, and this sectarianism is reflected in the attitude toward man and his participation in the political system, in the attitude toward the ideological and political action, toward socialist alliance in some pseudotheories, cadre policy and such like.

By combatting sectarianism, the firm link between communists and forces separated from them by certain ideological differences is also made possible. Therefore, Kurtovic stressed, progress in our country is not automatically guaranteed. We must fight for it comprehensively, and also when new ethics and morals as well as solidarity and the construction of the community of producers as a whole are at stake. This is achieved not by a passive attitude but by creative work and firm links with the working masses.

The League of Communists, as is known, does not rule over society. The League of Communists insured long ago the method which develops self-management by the working people. Comrade Tito, too, by his own initiative powerfully promotes both this method and the system as a whole; that is, the rule of the working class through self-managing organizations.

This represents at the same time the path of strengthening the roots of socialism and eradicating the existence of destructive opposition forces, whether it be a question of our own bureaucratism and technocratism, or of other destructive opposition forces which enjoy support from abroad. One has to bear in mind, he went on, that we are implementing Comrade Tito's ideas now when the working people wish to discuss their interests in an entirely concrete and organized manner and that they are, along with the vanguard role of the LCY, the exponents of this organization. In this context, what should be examined is the extent to which our Socialist Alliance organizations are the creators of such work and of such an organization; the extent to which they alone create such organizational standards for the working people. What is of special significance is most certainly the municipal organization and the organization in the local community. Here a whole series of topical issues have arisen which demand solutions and speedy replies. It is evident that the present penetration of the so-called forum work, verbalism and generalization could also mean penetration of technocratism and of the bureaucratic spirit of hierarchy in the LCY and in our other sociopolitical organizations. Working people are raising many outstanding issues in numerous places.

The Socialist Alliance, however, in Todo Kurtovic's view, has not yet developed the method and often not the forms of reaching agreement and of linking up delegations with self-managing organs and organizations. These and some other weaknesses make it more difficult to develop the delegate principle more comprehensively in the decisionmaking process and in the work method and to develop the preliminary decisionmaking phase on all issues more speedily; a phase in which everybody should participate, in order to combat even more successfully the closing up within the narrow circles of power and party forums, and in order that decisionmaking be transferred more broadly to all stages and all social structures. Such practice should be developed at all levels because real interests are a living and acting thing, and our man wishes to unite his attitudes and develop action on all issues. This is also the reason for the topical nature of coordinating the action in the Socialist Alliance. Were we not to adopt such an approach, there would be real conditions for more powerful unbridled bureaucratic elements and various aspects of sectarianism. Thus, what is at stake is not a more severe course, as some would like to have, but a speedier development of our internal democratism.

It is in this context, too, that the deliberation on our future organization linked with Comrade Tito's initiative should be contemplated. It is certain, Kurtovic said, that democratized forums will be more able to be the organizers of the working man's action. It is evident that issues of so-called forum work demand an even more careful analysis, and in this context Comrade Tito's attitudes are of immense significance. The political system, Kurtovic said, calls for the further development of collective work.

As regards Comrade Tito's ideas, our conference will certainly give them its broadest support, above all by creating conditions for the best possible implementation of all this in the appropriate time and in the Socialist Alliance itself, as well as in our sociopolitical life in its broadest sense.

The attitude of our Presidium should be such, Kurtovic said, that these issues are discussed together and in connection with debates in the leaderships of the League of Communists, by bearing in mind, of course, all the specific features which have to be manifested in the Socialist Alliance. One should proceed from the fact that the organization of the Socialist Alliance must be increasingly subordinated to man's initiative, to the functioning of the system, as well as to all issues essential for uniform action. It goes without saying that these are complex and delicate issues. Therefore, rashness should not be allowed, work should be very responsible and it should be begun immediately. It is important to raise questions which should be discussed immediately, while a good solution is bound to be found, Todo Kurtovic said at the end of his speech.

The next session of the SAWPY Federal Conference was convened today for the second half of February in Belgrade. The session will last 2 days and will be devoted to the role of the SAWPY in the process of socializing and democratizing the foreign policy and international activity of our country, and to topical issues in the work and activity of social organizations and citizens' associations.

TITO SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO FOREIGN LEADERS

CSSR's Husak

LD091332Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, has sent Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, a telegram which runs as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to send you, on the occasion of your birthday, my sincere felicitations and cordial wishes for your personal happiness, good health and further successes in your untiring work in the construction of socialism in the CSSR.

"On this occasion I would also like to express my deep conviction that the fruitful and all-round cooperation between our two countries and between the LCY and CPCZ will continue to develop and constantly grow stronger in the spirit of the traditional friendship between our peoples, and in the interest of socialism, peace and cooperation in the world."

Poland's Gierek

LD091420Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1329 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the LCY, has sent Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, a telegram which runs as follows:

"It gives me particular pleasure to send to you, on the occasion of the anniversary of your birth, my most sincere felicitations and wishes for your personal happiness, good health and the greatest possible achievements in building socialism in the friendly Polish People's Republic, on which you, dear Comrade Gierek, are tirelessly working.

"On this occasion, too, I should like to stress my deep conviction that the traditionally friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two countries and between the LCY and the PZPR will continue to develop successfully in the interest of our peoples, socialism and broader cooperation in the world."

MORE ON VISIT OF ZAPU'S JOSHUA NKOMO

Received by Vrhovec

LD091232Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1102 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Joshua Nkomo, cochairman of the Patriotic Front and president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, held talks today in the presence of their associates. The exchange of views concerned topical events in Zimbabwe and in the south of Africa, and also the question of (?closer) cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Joshua Nkomo provided a detailed explanation of the political and military situation in Zimbabwe, and the prospects of the liberation struggle which the people of this country are conducting under the leadership of the Patriotic Front against Ian Smith's racist regime.

Nkomo spoke of the attempts to put off genuine independence in Zimbabwe via the so-called "internal settlement" or by setting up a puppet regime which would secure the economic, strategic and other interests of the imperialist and colonialist forces.

Joshua Nkomo expressed his gratitude for Yugoslavia's comprehensive support and aid to the Patriotic Front and to other liberation movements and peoples in the south of Africa.

Emphasis was placed during the talks on the tremendous contribution made by the nonalined countries toward the process of completing decolonialization in the south of Africa.

In this connection special attention was paid to the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of nonalined countries in Kaputo which will be devoted to the problems of southern Africa. The need for the greatest possible unity of liberation movements in the south of Africa was also pointed out as an essential condition for the successful conclusion of the liberation struggle and to resist the attempts of outside interference in the problems of this continent.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, confirmed Yugoslavia's readiness to continue to give support and aid to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front in its struggle for national liberation.

Received by Hodza

LD091610Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Joshua Nkomo, copresident of the Patriotic Front and ZAPU president, who is visiting our country at the invitation of SAWPY. Vice President Hodza expressed his satisfaction at being able to greet in our country the copresident of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, to which Yugoslavia is rendering its full support in the struggle for the final liberation of its country from colonialism and apartheid.

In a long and friendly conversation, Nkomo informed Vice President Hodza about the present stage of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, and especially about the futile attempts by imperialist forces to frustrate the way to final victory. On this occasion, too, Nkomo expressed his sincere gratitude for the all-round help and support which President Tito and nonalined Yugoslavia render the persistent struggle of the people of Zimbabwe within the framework of the Patriotic Front. Proceeding from his own experience in the struggle for independence, Vice President Hodza, strongly emphasized, among other things, the importance of preserving and constantly strengthening the unity of the front of patriotic forces as the basic condition for the success of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe. Fadil Hodza asked Nkomo to convey to the fighters of the Patriotic Front the greetings and best wishes of President Tito, of the SFRY Presidency and of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for the swift liberation of their country.

Departs 9 Jan

LD091510Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Joshua Nkomo, copresident of the Patriotic Front and president of ZAPU, left Belgrade this afternoon. At Surcin Airport he was seen off by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

ITALY'S FORLANI TO VISIT 11-13 JANUARY

LD101024Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, Arnaldo Forlani, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Italy, will pay an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 11 to 13 January this year.

An exhaustive exchange of views on the further development and promotion of neighborly and friendly relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Italy and on topical questions of international relations is expected to be carried out during the talks the Italian minister will hold with his host and other Yugoslav personalities.

PERIODICAL INTERVIEWS PRC VICE PREMIER GU MU

LD091416Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, January 9 (TANJUG)--Chinese Vice Premier Gu Mu [Ku Mu] has stated to the important Belgrade periodical REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS that President Tito's visit to China and Premier Hua Guofeng's [Hua Kuo-feng] visit to Yugoslavia have opened new chapters in the two countries' relations and contributed to the promotion and deepening of mutual confidence.

Gu Mu stated that China supports Yugoslavia's activity in the nonaligned movement. "We recognize President Tito's enormous contribution to Yugoslavia's international activities in the nonaligned movement," Gu Mu stressed, describing the present situation in China as very favourable.

Gu Mu emphasized China's endeavour to inter-relate work and material incentives.

MANDZUKA COMMENTS ON DISSIDENT MOVEMENT

AU092000Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "Who Is 'Worried' About Human Rights in Yugoslavia and Why: About the Essence and About What Is on the Sidelines"]

[Text] What is the scope of the internal dissent against Yugoslavia such as it is today; who in fact are Yugoslav dissidents; and what is it that "our" opposition is doing and why and how is it doing it?

Recently President Tito gave clear and concise answers to these questions saying that "there are not many such people, in fact, there are only a few, but they are trying to unite in some way and to act as an opposition."

However, despite the fact that the Yugoslavs themselves speak completely openly about this and other things, these questions are once again being raised in some places abroad. These days it is those who concern themselves with the conditions in Yugoslavia and in their own special way who persistently and obstinately return to these questions: Open anticommunism and bloc exclusiveness form the basis of their statements and attacks which are covered with the cloak of "the struggle for human rights." And those, too, who base their strategy on the destabilization of socialist countries, their strategy of attack against socialism precisely on the "human rights" issue perceived in this manner, are returning to these and other similar "questions in Yugoslavia", and in this connection the dissidents are assigned the role of a political weapon forged primarily to strengthen the wave of anticommunism which has evidently moved onto the offensive recently.

On the other hand, for its part, Yugoslavia has always paid special attention to the question of human rights; struggling and winning battles for essentially new qualities of self-managing socialism and, within this framework, for the real human freedoms and rights. In the same way Yugoslavia has never claimed that it does not have certain problems or that everything is "perfect" in our country; it has made and is making efforts to insure that the classical human rights are being developed and respected. It is also clear to any objective observer that this country is stable and in the prime of development and constant democratization. Therefore it is an indisputable fact that, despite the great publicity it has gained abroad, the dissident movement has remained on the sidelines because it is unable to seriously offer anything either in the political or social fields, or even in the frenzied advocacy of "human rights."

And, at the same time, let us recall, Yugoslavia critically considers the position of man in socialist countries but, as Stane Dolanc has put it, the problem of dissidents is something else.

Djilas, Mihajlov and some professors or philosophers--these are the Yugoslav dissidents, we are being repeatedly told from abroad these days. The following is clear in this connection: The attempts to rally these opposition ranks; a motley group both in the ideological and organizational respects, are based on the most reactionary interpretations of the Helsinki documents. Some kind of "Yugoslav" form is imposed upon the statements on human rights, and the ways of attaining the set goal contrary to the interests of our country are obediently sought. It is also clear that Djilas, Mihajlov and others can easily fit into the cold war and anticommunist concepts of human rights and democracy but, as reality has confirmed, this activity cannot objectively attract anyone in this country where every citizen enjoys the same rights and has the same duties.

The dissident movement is an episode and there will still be dissidents who--as Aleksandar Grlickov has said--will be used at a given moment, but the process of democratization will not be helped in this manner.

They can only turn this process back. It is known that among other things, nobody can bring freedom and human rights to anyone from the outside. It is also known, among other things, how Yugoslavia has won its freedom, by giving the most complete substance to human rights. Judging by all available evidence, this is also what worries those who are so heartily concerned about "the Yugoslav dissident movement." Behind the artificially nurtured "dilemmas" about the question of "whether Yugoslavia is ceasing to be the most liberal of all communist countries"--as this can be read today in that section of the world press whose ideological orientation is well known--there are those forces which persistently and unsuccessfully surmise on Yugoslavia's future, that is, those who in their various attempts to influence the conditions in our country see dissidents as their "most deadly weapon." It is only left to us to repeat again that this failure, too, is complete.

WORKING SESSIONS OF UNESCO COMMUNICATIONS MEETING HELD

LD092022Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1823 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik, January 9 (TANJUG)--UNESCO's international commission for the study of communication problems, whose meeting began here yesterday, held two working sessions today.

Under the chairmanship of Sean MacBride, the commission members first discussed world reactions to a preliminary report [word indistinct] world communication submitted to UNESCO. As learned, most of the commission's members assessed initial reactions to their work as encouraging, although predominantly negative assessments have been made by some Western countries, as opposed to the absence of any commentaries on the part of the socialist bloc countries.

This evening, the commission members have began a debate on the second item of the agenda--prospects for adopting a unified world code on journalist ethics. In connection with this, the question was raised as how to bind private media owners to observe this code as such media are run as commercial companies with emphasis on personal profit.

The international commission has been charged with submitting a final report and analysis of the situation and relations within the world system of communcation to UNESCO prior to UNESCO's next meeting in Belgrade next year. The commission has received invitations to hold its next sessions in India, Mexico and Libya.

Popovski Addresses Meeting

LD091736Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Dubrovnik, Jan 9 (TANJUG)--Non-Aligned countries have launched an initiative for wider international co-operation in the fields of information and communications, aimed at creating new international relations in this field as the only way towards narrowing the gap between the developed and developing countries. This gap has been continually widening to the detriment of the developing countries, in spite of the unprecedented technical and technological development in communications and the entire information system in the world. A consequence of this is the unequal participation of some countries, especially the underdeveloped, in the circulation of world information. The efforts for equality-based participation in the contemporary technological processes of communication, as well as in the circulation of information is, therefore, a part of the great struggle for more just international relations in the world.

These are some of the basic assessments set forth today by Dusko Popovski, at TANJUG's request. Dusko Popovski is chairman of the Yugoslav commission for co-operation with UNESCO, at whose invitation the 4th regular session of UNESCO's international commission for the study of world communications problems opened here yesterday. Under the chairmanship of prominent Irish publicist Sean MacBride, the commission today continues working behind closed doors on its report on the situation in the fields of information and communications. The 16-member international commission is made up of the world experts in these fields.

The work of the MacBride commission has been widely commented the world over especially because of the atmosphere created with the recent adoption of UNESCO's "declaration on the fundamental principles of contribution of mass media to the consolidation of peace and international agreement-making, the promotion of human rights and resistance to racism, apartheid and war-mongering". This document, although adopted by a general UNESCO consensus, is being interpreted in different ways. It frequently meets with resistance, especially because of the demands accepted of the non-aligned for the introduction of a new international order in the field of information.

Bloc resistance from all sides, Popovski says, is still fierce, and also to be noted in attempts to direct the current international debate on the situation in the field of communications along the wrong line of giving isolated consideration to this complex matter. Thus, for example, there is tacit acceptance of demands for equal access for all countries to the international news flow, but the flow continues (?with) imbalance to the detriment of the developing countries.

The problem, Popovski considers, lies in attempts to treat information and communications in isolation, as autonomous and independent activities, separate from developments in the world. Inherent to such an approach is the danger of the professional-technocratic monopoly now existing in the world press. In spite of unprecedented technological progress, information and communications could never develop if kept isolated from other spheres of human endeavor. The alternative to that monopolistic shutting in is to build this system into the interdependence and global division of socially engaged work. Popovski assessed UNESCO's initiative to [word indistinct] this commission with an analysis of the situation regarding the development of communications in the world as a great step towards the equal participation of all countries in international co-operation. Popovski analysed in detail different theoretical approaches to these problems, especially emphasizing the importance of the action of the non-aligned for wider and fuller international co-operation in this field. Popovski expressed the conviction that the work of the international commission would be a valuable contribution both to a better picture of the present situation and to opening prospects for development in the fields of information and communications.